Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2008-10

Imazethapyr

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Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA), under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act* (PCPA), has concluded that the addition of a new use to the label of Odyssey WDG Herbicide, containing technical grade imazethapyr and imazamox, for the control of grassy and broadleaf weeds on CLEARFIELD® canola is acceptable. The specific use that was approved in Canada is detailed on the Odyssey WDG Herbicide label (PCPA Registration Number 25111).

The evaluation of this imazethapyr and imazamox application indicated that the end-use product has merit and value and that the human health and environmental risks associated with the new use are acceptable. Details regarding the registration can be found in the corresponding Evaluation Report that is available on the PMRA website, under Public Registry, Product Information, Current Applications.[1]

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not pose an unacceptable health risk. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Currently, MRLs are legally established under the Food and Drug Regulations (FDR) after consultation through the *Canada Gazette*. Amendments to the *Food and Drugs Act* (FDA) via Bill C-28, anticipated to come into force in 2008, will allow pesticide MRLs to be legally established under the PCPA without having to adopt MRLs by regulation under the FDA. This will result in a more efficient means of establishing, revising and revoking pesticide MRLs.

An MRL for imazamox on rapeseed (canola) has already been established.

Consultation on the proposed MRL for imazethapyr is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps). This action is being taken in advance of Bill C-28 coming into force to allow the MRL to be legally established as soon as possible after the FDA is amended.

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[1] The relevant report can be accessed by selecting the Programs and Special Actions/Minor Use/Historical tab and opening the Evaluation Report found under Application Number 2007-6395.

The proposed MRL for imazethapyr in Canada in or on food, to be added to those already legally established, is as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limit for Imazethapyr

Common Chemical Name	Chemical Name of Substance	MRL (ppm)	Food Commodity
Imazethapyr	2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-5-ethyl-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid, expressed as ammonium salt	0.05	Rapeseed (canola)

A complete list of all MRLs established in Canada can be found in Table II, Division 15 of the FDR. Once the amendments to the FDA via Bill C-28 are in force, the list of legally established Canadian MRLs will be available on the PMRA's MRL webpage, which will be updated to include the MRL listed in this document.

International Situation and Trade Implications

MRLs may vary from one country to another for a number of reasons, including differences in pesticide use patterns and the locations of the field crop trials used to generate residue chemistry data. As per Table 2, the proposed MRL for canola in Canada differs from the corresponding tolerance established in the United States (listed in 40 CFR Part 180 by pesticide). Currently, there are no Codex[2] MRLs established for imazethapyr on any commodities (Codex MRLs searchable by pesticide or commodity).

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRL, American Tolerance and Codex MRL

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Rapeseed (canola)	0.05	0.1	No Codex MRL established

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRL for imazethapyr up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRL for imazethapyr and posting an Established Maximum Residue Limit (EMRL) document on the PMRA's website once the amendments to the FDA are in force.

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[2] Codex is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.